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or as otherwise provided in this chapter, or such measurement may be made in tank cars or tank trucks if calibration charts for such conveyances are provided and such charts have been accurately prepared, and certified as accurate, by engineers or other persons qualified to calibrate such conveyances. Volumetric measurements in tanks shall be made only in accurately calibrated tanks equipped with suitable measuring devices, whereby the actual contents can be correctly ascertained. If the temperature of spirits (including denatured spirits) is other than the standard of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, gallonage determined by volumetric measurements shall be corrected to the standard temperature by means of table 7. In the case of denatured spirits, the temperature-correction factor for the proof of the spirits used in denaturation will give sufficiently accurate results, except that the temperaturecorrection factor used for specially denatured spirits, Formula No. 18, should be that given in table 7 for 100 proof spirits. When the quantity of spirits, in wine gallons, has been determined by volumetric measurement, the number of proof gallons shall be obtained by multiplying the wine gallons by the proof of the spirits as determined under § 30.31.

## Example

Gauge glass reading inches—88.
Wine gallons per inch—48.96.
Temperature °F—72.
Proof of spirits—86.8.
Temperature correction factor (Table 7)—0.995.
48.96 W.G.×88=4308.48 wine gallons.
4308.48 W.G.×0.995=4286.94 wine gallons.
4286.94 W.G.×0.868=3721.06392=3721.1 proof

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204))  $\,$ 

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8535, Mar. 1, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-381, 61 FR 37004, July 16, 1996]

## § 30.52 Procedure for measurement of cased spirits.

Where the quantity of spirits in a case is to be determined by volume, such determination shall be made by ascertaining the contents of one bottle in the case and multiplying that figure by the number of bottles in the case.

For cases containing bottles filled according to the metric system of measure, the quantity determined shall be converted to wine gallons, as provided in §19.722 of this chapter. The wine gallons of spirits thus determined for one case may then be multiplied by the number of cases containing spirits at the same proof when determining the quantity of spirits for more than one case. The proof gallons of spirits in cases shall be determined by multiplying the wine gallons by the proof (divided by 100).

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204))

## Subpart E—Prescribed Tables

NOTE—The tables referred to in this subpart appear in their entirety in the "Gauging Manual Embracing Instructions and Tables for Determining Quantity of Distilled Spirits by Proof and Weight" which is incorporated by reference in this part (see § 30.1).

## § 30.61 Table 1, showing the true percent of proof spirit for any indication of the hydrometer at temperatures between zero and 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

This table shows the true percent of proof of distilled spirits for indications of the hydrometer likely to occur in practice at temperatures between zero and 100 degrees Fahrenheit and shall be used in determining the proof of spirits. The left-hand column contains the reading of the hydrometer and on the same horizontal line, in the body of the table, in the "Temperature" column corresponding to the reading of the thermometer is the corrected reading or "true percent of proof." The table is computed for tenths of a percent.

Example.

Temperature, ° F	75
Hydrometer reading	193
True percent of proof	189.5

Where fractional readings are ascertained, the proper interpolations will be made (see §30.23). If the distilled spirits contain dissolved solids, temperature-correction of the hydrometer reading by the use of this table would result in apparent proof rather than true proof.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204))